



[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 22nd March, 1882.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* of the 15th March says that the

Circulation,
425 copies.

The disestablishment of natives contend that the payment of the church in India. the cost of ecclesiastical establishment in India from the Government treasury is unjustifiable. If the Government thinks it necessary to maintain churches for the benefit of Christians at the public expense, it should also pay the Brahmins and Mullas who administer to the spiritual wants of the Hindus and Musalmans. It is urged in answer to this that the Government has maintained the lands, attached to Hindu temples and Muhammadan mosques, rent-free. It has been ascertained that in Madras the rent-roll of the rent-free lands of the kind in question is 32 lakhs of rupees, and the cost of the ecclesiastical establishment paid from the State treasury five lakhs. But it should be observed that the Christian population in the presidency is only five lakhs, while the non-Christian population is three crores. According to the proportion of the Christian population to the non-Christian population, the church should not receive more than fifty thousand rupees from the State. Hence it is obvious that even this answer, which is usually

given in support of the subsidy paid to the church, is insufficient. The Christians should themselves provide for their spiritual wants, or the cost should be paid by the church at home. The payment of the cost, which amounts to no less than 50 lakhs of rupees from the Indian revenues, is quite unjustifiable. The money could be turned to a better account in promoting the welfare of the people.

The same paper, in an article headed "Justice," states
 Queen-Empress *versus* that Abraham Cox, who killed one
 Abraham Cox. man and wounded another severely
 near the Lahore Railway-station, was declared guilty by the jury and sentenced to penal servitude for life by the court. If he was really guilty, why was not the extreme penalty of the law inflicted on him? To be sure his dark complexion was against him. Had his colour been fairer, he would have been imprisoned only for one or two months. However, his English name stood him in good stead and saved him from the gallows. Some time ago at Madras a European, named De Winton, killed his servant because the latter had cruelly beaten his own wife. De Winton was sentenced to imprisonment for one month by court. The English public and press of Madras, which cannot understand the imprisonment of a European for killing a native, strongly condemned De Winton's imprisonment as unjust. There is reason to think that, in accordance with the wishes of the European community of Madras, he will be released.

The same paper refers to the Budget for 1882-83 submitted by Major Baring in the Legislative
 The Budget for 1882-83. Council on the 8th March, and in regard to the question of the late Kabul war expenses, remarks that England has contributed only 5 millions sterling towards the cost of the war. She should have paid at least half of the cost. As the object of the late Conservative Government in declaring the war was to maintain British prestige, it is unjust to saddle India with the cost. However, we are

thankful to Mr. Gladstone for the partial relief he has given to this country. The editor approves of the proposal of Major Baring that the pay of tahsildars should not be less than Rs. 150. The editor is of opinion that it would have been better if the Government had abolished the license-tax instead of reducing the salt tax. The salt tax reaches all classes of the community, and being an indirect tax is not felt by the people. But the license-tax is a direct tax, and is consequently productive of much popular dissatisfaction. We had a strong hope that Lord Ripon would abolish the license-tax, but we were mistaken. The Government would not have been able to abolish the cotton import duties, if it had abolished the license-tax. The powerful cotton lords of Manchester, whose good-will both the Conservatives and the Liberals are equally anxious to secure, were opposed to the cotton import duties. But it is simply shameful that any Government from selfish motives should show an unjust indulgence to a powerful class of its subjects and injure a weak class. It is very painful to find Lord Lytton, who once had the destinies of the 220 millions of people in his hand, boasting at public meetings in Manchester that it was he who paved the way for the abolition of the cotton import duty. The abolition of this duty will nip the new cotton industry of India in the bud.

The *Reformer* (Lahore) of the 20th March states that not only the natives but also Englishmen at home consider the money spent by the Government of India on public instruction in this country to be quite insufficient. In the paper read by the Revd. Mr. Johnstone at a meeting of the East India Association at London, he observed in one place that to spend only seventy-five thousand rupees on public instruction in a country whose population was nineteen crores and ten lakhs, and whose yearly income was sixty crores of rupees, was simply absurd. In another place he said that it was a matter of deep regret

Circulation,
750 copies.

and surprise that orders had been issued from time to time for the reduction of the education grant, which was already so small. The *London Times*, in an article commenting on the Educational Commission, has observed that it would be a great mistake on the part of the Government of India if it reduced the expenditure that was at present incurred in giving higher education. It was no doubt necessary to adopt measures for the spread of elementary education, but it was equally necessary to maintain the machinery that at present existed for the spread of higher education. If the colleges were not managed properly, necessary reforms should be introduced in the management, but the colleges ought not to be abolished. It would be unwise and unjust to effect retrenchments in this direction. The expression of such just and impartial views in this matter is really very creditable to our contemporary. The Government has dealt a severe blow to the cause of higher education in this country by abolishing some colleges. Is it not disgraceful that there should be a only one Government college in a province like the Panjab, whose area is several times that of England, and that only two men should be able to take the B. A. Degree in one year out of a population of twenty millions, as has been the case this year? If the number of students in the colleges is small, it behoves Government to adopt measures to attract more students to the colleges and not to abolish the colleges. The simplest way of making higher education more popular is by preferring university men to ordinary persons in the matter of employment in the public service. The employment of the latter not only tends to discourage the spread of high education, but is also objectionable on other grounds. They generally oppress the people and bring the Government into disrepute by their misconduct.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Anwaru-l-Akhbar* (Lucknow) of the 16th March, referring to the article it published in its issue of the 2nd March, denouncing the
The Hussainabad endowment.

proposed construction of a clock-tower at Lucknow from the income of the Husainabad endowment in honour of Sir George Couper, Bart., takes the nobility, gentry, and the members of the native press of Lucknow to task for not expressing their opinions on such an important subject, and makes the following proposals for the improvement of the management of the endowment:—(1) The present trustees are quite unfit for their posts. Nawab Saifu-'l-daula is an illiterate man and cannot even sign his name. Moreover, he has enough to do in looking after his army of pigeons and studying alchemy. Faghfur Mirza is a young man who is deeply absorbed in the pleasures of youth. His only care is to adorn his house with European furniture, to keep good race-horses, &c. Since the death of Mumtazu-'l-daula his own affairs are in a most unsatisfactory state. These trustees and other men nominally entrusted with the administration of the estate are, as it were, mere figures. They appear to have been purposely appointed in order that the manager may have everything his own way. The present incumbents should be dismissed, and educated, experienced, and conscientious men should be appointed in their places. Moreover, the new trustees should be entrusted with full powers. We will mention the names of one or two men among the Lucknow princes in a future issue who are, in our opinion, fit for the posts in question. (2) An able Musalman of the Shia sect should be appointed secretary in the place of Babu Brij Bhukhan Lal. Munshi Mirza Khan, head clerk of the treasury at Lucknow, is in every way well qualified for the post. (3) All unnecessary expenditure should be stopped. Attar, betel-leaf, and necklaces are distributed and feasts given to European officers almost every month. Obviously such expenses are improper. Above all things, the proposed construction of a clock-tower in honour of Sir George Couper shows what a great misconception prevails in regard to the objects for which the endowment was intended. He should not have agreed to the proposal; and should have told the trustees that the endowment was not intended for

such purposes. At the end of each half year an account of the income and expenditure of the Husainabad endowment should be prepared and supplied to the native papers of Lucknow, in order that the public may have an opportunity of criticising it. In the same way a half-yearly account of the income and expenditure of the Najaf-i-Ashraf endowment should be published in the local papers. We will refer to this endowment at some length in a future issue. (4) Two schools should be established from the income of the Husainabad endowment, at one of which Western literature and science should be taught through the medium of Oriental languages, and at the other the children of the poor should be taught industrial arts. (5) All old and unserviceable furniture should be replaced by new furniture. Great care should be exercised in lending any furniture to private individuals. (6) More money should be spent on the support of the poor than at present, but care should be taken that relief is rendered only to those who really deserve it. The stoppage of the supply of blankets to the poor is an ill-advised measure. (7) Many men who can afford to pay rent have been unwisely allowed to live free of rent at the building called the Rais-manzil, which belongs to Husainabad. Such men should be turned out, and only those men who belong to the family of the Kings of Oudh and are poor, and other poor persons, should be permitted to live there. But such a scheme is calculated to demoralize the people. In our opinion, the best thing would be to set apart the building for the use of strangers or travellers, or to rent it, and thus turn it into a source of income. Fishing and the washing of clothes in the tank should be strictly prohibited. But the trustees may give a contract for fishing to some fisherman, if they please. More new shops should be constructed to increase the income of the endowment. (8) The manager should be a man who has had some experience in the management of such endowments. Major Murray has been a Cantonment Magistrate, and he has no experience in such matters.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly) of the 18th March

Circulation,
225 copies.

The publicity of the Bills
of the Viceroy's Legisla-
tive Council.

urges that, in order to give greater publicity to the Bills of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, arrangements should be made with the editors of vernacular newspapers for the publication of the Bills in their papers. Copies of bills should be largely distributed gratis among the people, or at all events copies should be supplied to the native editors. The Council should pay due attention to the opinions expressed by natives in regard to the provisions of Bills. The natives are better acquainted with the customs and manners of their countrymen, and therefore the number of native Members in the Legislative Council should be increased. It would be a good thing if all Bills were at first prepared in Urdu, in order that those native Members of the Council who were not acquainted with English could understand them and express their opinions in regard to their contents. The Bills might be translated into English after they were passed.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 17th March expresses satisfaction

Circulation
715 copies.

The reduction of salt
tax.

with the reduction of the salt tax and thanks Major Baring for it. Salt is a necessary article of food. The people will be very glad to hear of the reduction in the duty on salt.

The *Panjābi Akhbār* of the 15th March publishes a letter,

Circulation,
300 copies.

Haji Ghulam Hasan,
the native representative
of the Panjab in the Edu-
cation Commission.

dated Calcutta, 2nd March, which Haji Ghulam Hasan, the native member for the Panjab in the Education Commission, sent to a friend of his in reply to a letter. The substance of the Haji's letter is as follows :—Haji Ghulam Hasan expresses his concurrence in the views expressed by his friend about education. There is no doubt that the Government now does not wish to give high education to the natives. The resolution published by the Government of India shows that the Government thinks that high education has already made sufficient progress in the country,

and now wishes to encourage the spread of primary education. It disclaims all intention of doing any injury to high education, but at the same time it is not prepared to increase the expenditure on education. Haji Ghulam Hasan does not agree with the Government in these views, especially as regards the Panjab. High education is still in a very backward state in that province. The number of educated men is very small there. Any attempt made to extend elementary education there will tend to limit the operations of high education still more. There are only five or six native members in the Commission, and therefore their voice is not much heard. In the end Haji Ghulam Hasan says that the condition of the natives is really pitiable, but there is no help for it.

The editor remarks that Haji Ghulam Hasan's letter shows that he is well acquainted with the educational wants of his province. The objections that were urged against his appointment to the Commission were unfounded. It now behoves the natives to make their own arrangements for their education.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The Amritsar correspondent of the *Panjābi Akhbār* of the 15th March states that a thanksgiving meeting was held by the Hindus of Amritsar at the Golden Temple for the escape of Her Majesty from the attempt on her life.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Hind* (Lucknow) of the 15th March states that the inhabitants of Meerut will never forget Mr. Fisher's administration.

Mr. Fisher's case. We cannot say for certain how far the charges that were brought against him were true, but there is no doubt that a thorough and impartial enquiry was not made into them. His conduct towards the people has been far from satisfactory. It is to be regretted that the newspapers of Meerut did not express their opinions freely about this case. On the contrary, some of them espoused Mr. Fisher's cause. We

should be glad to see the case again fully enquired into. If the people of Meerut are oppressed, why do they not leave Meerut and live in Calcutta for some time? Lord Ripon is sure to hear them and redress their grievances. We will publish a full account of the proceedings of Mr. Fisher, who is a man of a strange disposition, in a future issue.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore) of the 15th March states:—It

Circulation,
490 copies.

The case of Sardar Muhammad Haiyat Khan appears from the *Civil and Military Gazette* that the Government of India has passed final orders in the case of Sirdar Muhammad Haiyat Khan and that the orders will be shortly published. Our contemporary believes that the decision of the Government is in favour of the Sardar. If this news is correct, we offer our congratulations to him and express our heartfelt gratitude to Government.

The same paper states that the *Civil and Military Gazette*

The misconduct of Sardar Muhammad Karim Khan towards two European officers at Rawal Pindi.

says that Sardar Karim Khan of Kabul was drunk when he struck Dr. Mahony and another European officer at Rawal Pindi with a whip.

Our contemporary is of opinion that his pension should be stopped, and that he should be put on short rations in prison for some weeks. The natives do not exhibit such indignation even when their countrymen are shot by Europeans. The fact of the matter is that there is little race sympathy among our countrymen. Moreover, they know very well that they are born to be trodden upon like the grass that grows by the roadside.

The same paper, in regard to the *dali* question, observes

The *Dali* question.

that native contemporaries generally consider the *dali* as a bribe, and there-

fore urge that the custom should be put a stop to. Are they not aware that as long ago as 1829, an order was issued by the Governor-General in Council entirely prohibiting the acceptance by European officers of any present made by

natives? But the order has been more honored in the breach than in the observance. Nor do we think that the stoppage of the *dali* custom would be beneficial to the natives in the long run. At present they succeed in obtaining their object by merely making a present of fruit, &c., but if this custom is prohibited, they will have to make more valuable presents in the shape of currency notes, &c. Hence the remedy will prove worse than the disease.

The *Koh-i-Nâr* of the 18th March quotes some extracts from the article contributed by Mr. Roper Lethbridge to *Allen's Indian Mail* about education in India, and protests against the abolition of the Agra College. The Government is under the impression that the natives in the North-Western Provinces do not appreciate high education. But it should be observed that it appears from Mr. Kempson's Education Report for 1871-72 that in the decade ending 1870-71 only 22 students in those provinces passed the B. A. Examination and 4 students passed the M. A. Examination, while last year 22 students took the B. A. Degree and seven students took the M. A. Degree. Hence it is obvious that the number of graduates turned out by the colleges in the North-Western Provinces in 1881 exceeds the number turned out in ten years from 1861 to 1870. This shows that high education has already made great progress in those provinces. If progress has not been so rapid as it should have been, the fault lies with the Government itself. It has done little for the encouragement of educated natives. It should have established scholarships on a large scale for college students and preferred university men to ordinary persons in the matter of employment in the public service. (The *Oudh Punch* of the 14th March publishes some vernacular verses in the form of a *mersiyah*, lamenting the abolition of the Agra College.)

Circulation,
430 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 20th March states that nearly all the Anglo-Indian newspapers urge the

The armies of Native States.

reduction of the armies of native chiefs. Obviously they are not actuated by any good motives, but suspect the loyalty of the chiefs. The *Pioneer* is always foremost in making such mischievous proposals as are calculated to widen the gulf between the rulers and the ruled. True the native chiefs have to apprehend no internal dissensions or attacks from without, but it would not be wise on their part to make themselves utterly weak by disbanding their armies. It would no doubt be better if, instead of keeping large but badly-equipped armies, they kept smaller but more efficient armies and formed volunteer corps.

The editor further remarks that it is madness, if not wickedness, on the part of Anglo-Indian newspapers to doubt the loyalty of native chiefs. Our chiefs are famous for their loyalty. There is not always perfect tranquillity in their states as in British India. They require their armies to maintain order in their territories. Unarmed police cannot suffice there. Moreover, the armies of Native States are a source of strength and not of danger to the paramount power. During the late Kabul war the Panjab chiefs furnished a contingent for service on the frontier. Far from asking the feudatory chiefs to disband their armies, the Government should advise them to increase their efficiency in order that they may render material aid to it in an emergency. If it formed native volunteer corps on a large scale and improved the efficiency of the armies of Native States, it could reduce its own army.

The *Gurmukhi Akhbār* (Lahore) of the 15th March, referring to the memorial sent by some inhabitants of Lahore to the Educational Commission, urging the encouragement of Hindi in the Panjab, argues that Panjabi, as written in the Gurmukhi characters, is the language of the people in the province. The Government should encourage the use of the Panjabi language and the Gurmukhi characters. The Gurmukhi characters are more quickly written than the Hindi or Devanāgri characters.

Circulation,
300 copies.

Circulation,
275 copies.

A correspondent of the *Sahas* (published in Bengali at Allahabad) of the 18th March urges the retirement of Sir George Couper, Bart. that now that Sir George Couper, Bart., is about to retire from the public service, every class of community in these provinces should present an address to him in consideration of his good administration, and especially calls upon the Bengali community of Allahabad to do so.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Mufid-i-Am* (Agra) of the 20th March states that some native members of municipal committees are quite illiterate. No good can be expected from the appointment of such men to the committees. Education and not wealth should be the first consideration at the time of making selections.

Circulation,
276 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 14th March publishes the proceedings of a meeting which was held at the Institute Hall at Aligarh on the 12th idem by the native officers, pleaders, and rāises of that place to express their joy at the escape of Her Majesty from assassination. Maulvi Ghulām Husain Khan, Deputy Collector, was elected President, and Maulvi Muhammad Samiu-'llāh Khan, Subordinate Judge, Secretary. Speeches suited to the occasion were delivered by Maulvi Samiu-'llāh Khan, Maulvi Khwaja Muhammad Yusuf, pleader and Honorary Magistrate, Babu Jagendra Nath, pleader, and Lala Baddri Prasād, pleader. It was resolved that the Secretary should send a telegram to the Secretary of State, congratulating Her Majesty on her escape. (It appears from the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* of the 18th March that a similar meeting was held at Bareilly under the auspices of Maulvi Muhammad Karim, Deputy Collector. The Collector took the chair, and a congratulatory telegram was sent to the Secretary of State.)

The same paper of the 18th March publishes the proceedings of the meeting held by the students of the Aligarh Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in the College Hall on the 14th idem for the same purpose. A telegram was despatched to London by the students congratulating Her Majesty on her escape.

The escape of Her Majesty and the students of the Aligarh College.

The *Mittra Vilās* of the 18th March and some other papers express great joy at Her Majesty's escape. The *Victoria Paper* suggests that, according to the Oriental custom, Her Majesty should keep a body-guard with her when she goes out. Since the assassination of Lord Mayo, the Governor-General of India has always kept a body-guard. Other Indian officials should also do the same.

LOCAL.

The *Mufid-i-Am* (Agra) of the 20th March complains that there are many monkeys at Agra; that they do great damage to property and often assault and wound men, women and children. About six months ago ten men were wounded by a mad monkey, which had to be shot by the police. About a week ago a monkey wounded three men. Some time ago the municipal committee resolved to capture the monkeys and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 200 for the purpose. But, unfortunately, the scheme was abandoned for some reason or other. The monkeys should be caught and released in some forest.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Hind* (Jalandhar) of the 18th March publishes an article communicated by one Muhammad Murad Ali of Ajmere. The writer complains that, with the exception of the Commissioner and one or two native officers, all the European and native officers at Ajmere are very irregular in their attendance. They go to court at any time they please and put off the hearing of suits from day to day. This is a source of great inconvenience to the people.

The irregular attendance of district officers at Ajmere.

Circulation,
132 copies.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar, ...	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	March 18th	March 19th	132 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Diván Buta Singh,	" 17th & 20th	" 20th & 22nd	...
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maula Bakhsh	" 14th	" 18th	196
4	<i>Ahson-i-Akhbar</i>	Moradabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain Khan	" 16th	" 19th	84
5	<i>Ahs-i-Sikandari</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	" 11th	" 16th	60
6	<i>Ain-i-Akhbar</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	" 16th	" 20th	64
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 15th & 18th	" 18th & 20th	1,800
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Mirza Faiyaz Beg	" 15th	" 19th	80
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannai</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 16th	"	125
10	<i>Atmala-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhrul-din	" 14th	"	80
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 14th & 18th	" 16th & 20th	276 copies (in-cluding 68 co-pies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	Almora ...	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand	" 15th	" 19th	51 copies.
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	"	" 18th	135
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mir Nisar Ali	"	"	425 copies (in-cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
15	<i>Anand-i-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	" 16th	"	200 copies.
16	<i>Bahar-i-Bandha</i>	Aligarh ...	Hindi	Ditto	Tota Ram	" 17th	" 19th	147
17	<i>Dababa-i-Qasari</i>	Bareilly ...	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	" 18th	" 22nd	225

18	<i>Dab-daba-i-Sikandar</i>	Rampur ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	20th	...	18th	...	390	"
19	<i>Dab-tr-i-Mulk</i>	Bhaunpál,	Ditto	...	Ditto	Amjid Ali	16th	...	"	...	...	"
20	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	Lahore	Ditto	...	Ditto	Husain Ali	6th	...	"	16th	225	"
21	<i>Guldasta-i-Benares</i>	Benares	Ditto	...	Ditto	Fida Husain	15th	...	"	18th	108	"
22	<i>Gurmukhi Akhbar</i>	Lahore	Gurmukhi ...	...	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	"	...	"	20th	300	"
23	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	Umácharan	12th & 19th	...	"	16th & 22nd	...	"
24	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	Mahábir Prasad	15th & 18th	...	"	respectively,	188	"
25	<i>Jalsa-i-Tár</i>	Meerut	Urdu	...	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	16th	...	"	18th	50	"
26	<i>Ján-i-Jamshed</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	19th	...	"	22nd	160	"
27	<i>Kásh Patrik</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	Laxmi Shankar, M.A.	17th	...	"	18th	725 copies (in- cluding 370 copies taken by Govt.)	"
28	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i>	Ditto	Hindi	...	Ditto	Pandit Chintamani Rao.	13th	...	"	"	350 copies.	"
29	<i>Khair Khush-i-Alam</i>	Delhi	Urdu	...	Ditto	Mir Husain	16th	...	"	19th	110	"
30	<i>Khair Khush-i-Hind</i>	Ditto	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	Maha Narain	"	...	"	"	...	"
31	<i>Khair Khush-i-Oudh</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Ditto	Khairati Lal	15th	...	"	18th	20	"
32	<i>Khair Khush-i-Pan- jab.</i>	Gujran- wála.	Ditto	...	Weekly	Brij Lal	18th	...	"	22nd	600	"
33	<i>Koh-i-Nér</i>	Lahore	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	15th, & 18th	...	"	17th & 20th respectively.	490 copies (in- cluding 86 copies taken by Govt.)	"
34	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfúz</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Weekly	Muzaffar Ali Khan,	3rd & 10th	...	"	17th	80 copies.	"
35	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	Saiyad Jamila-l-din,	15th	...	"	"	365	"
36	<i>Máwár Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	Gobardhan Dás	13th	...	"	"	100	"
37	<i>Mashr-i-Qutub</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	21st	...	"	22nd	175	"
38	<i>Másh-i-Nér</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	Nabi Baksh	16th	...	"	19th	37	"
39	<i>Mishr-i-Darshana</i>	Delhi	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	Nusrat Ali	"	...	"	"	150	"
40	<i>Másh-i-Ner</i>	Bijnor	Ditto	...	Weekly	Muhibu-l-lah	"	...	"	22nd	90	"

List of papers examined—(concluded),

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1882.		
41	Mitra Vids	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Mukund Ram	March 13th	March 16th	250 copies.
42	Musfi-i-Am	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khan	" 20th	" 22nd	200 "
43	Muraqqa-i-Tahsib	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bihari Lal	" 15th	" 21st	125 "
44	Naiyar-i-Azim	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjid Ali	" 13th	" 18th	162 "
45	Najm-i-Akbar	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Rubullah Khan	" 16th	" "	150 "
46	Najm-i-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pratap Krishna	" "	" 22nd	130 "
47	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Das	" 15th	" 17th	800 "
48	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ambika Prasad	" 14th	" 21st	99 "
49	Nar Afshar	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	" 16th	" 18th	593 "
50	Naru-i-Akbar	Allahabad,	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Roshan Lal	" 15th	" 16th	120 copies (in- cluding 48 copies taken by Govt.)
51	Naru-i-Azhar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	18th	18th	355 copies.
52	Nur-i-Akbar	Dalhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Nusrat Ali	" 16th	" 19th	80 "
53	Oudh Akbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 16th to 22nd	" 16th to 22nd respectively.	715 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
54	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	14th	18th	524 copies.
55	Panjab Akbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim	" 15th & 18th	" 22nd	300 "
56	Panjab Akbar	Patna	Ditto	Weekly	Rikhi Kesh	" 13th	" 16th	300 "
57	Panjab Akbar	Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Pandit Dewakina-	" 20th	" 20th	...

58	<i>Rahdar-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore ...	Urdu	... Bi-weekly ...	Nadair Ali Shah ...	... , 16th & 20th ...	... , 17th & 22nd ...	480	..
59	<i>Rafah-i-Am</i>	... Sialkot ...	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Divan Chand ...	... 14th ...	... 20th ...	700	..
60	<i>Reformer</i>	... Lahore ...	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Nobin Chandar Rai, ...	... 20th ...	... 22nd ...	750	..
61	<i>Subha Kapurthala</i>	... Kapurthala ...	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Sharfu-l-din ...	... 18th ...	... 20th ...	115	..
62	<i>Sadiq-i-Akbar</i>	... Bahawalpur ...	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Abdu-l-Quds ...	... 16th ...	... 19th ...	400	..
63	<i>Safir-i-Hind</i>	... Delhi ...	Ditto	... Bi-monthly ...	Bulagi Das ...	... " ...	... " ...	250	..
64	<i>Sahas</i>	... Allahabad ...	Bengali	... Weekly ...	Rajni Kant Basu ...	... 18th ...	... 20th ...	275	..
65	<i>Seijan Kirti Sudhakar</i>	... Udaipur ...	Hindi	... Ditto ...	Banshi Dhar ...	... 13th ...	... 16th ...	225	..
66	<i>Shafaku-l-Sudur</i>	... Lahore ...	Urdu	... Monthly ...	Registrar of the ...	... Jany. 15th & 15th ...	... 20th ...	...	..
67	<i>Shamim-i-Allahabad</i>	... Allahabad ...	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Panjab University ...	... February ...	... 18th ...	...	..
68	<i>Shah-i-Tar</i>	... Cawnpore ...	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Gobind Prasad ...	... March 14th ...	... 16th ...	325	..
69	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	... Moradabad ...	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Haidar Ali ...	... " ...	... 17th & 22nd ...	100	..
70	<i>Tatiga-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut ...	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Banwari Lal ...	... 12th & 19th ...	... respectively ...	200	..
71	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	... Sialkot ...	Ditto	... Four times a week ...	Wilayat Ali ...	... 3rd ...	... 17th ...	1,100	..
72	<i>Wagya-i-Akam</i>	... Ghazipur ...	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Gyan Chand ...	... 12th, 14th, ...	... 20th, 20th, ...	...	..
					Sirsju-l-din Ahmad, ...	... 16th & 18th ...	... respectively ...	250	..

ALLAHABAD,
The 27th March, 1882.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[illegible]